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Commonwealth Publishing Co.,
GEO. F. MAYHEW, Business Manager.

RAILROADS.

ORANGE, ALEXANDRIA AND MANASSAS R. R.
DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1872, two daily
passenger trains will run between Washington and
Lynchburg, effecting double daily connections between
New York and New Orleans. At Washington the connection
is made by rail train with the Chesapeake and
Atlantic Railroad daily, excepted, to Richmond,
Stanton, and the Potomac River, and by the Potomac
with the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad for
the West and South, and at Washington for the
North and West.
Leave Washington daily at 7:00 a. m. and 10:30 p. m.,
and Alexandria at 8:00 a. m. and 11:15 p. m., arriving
at Lynchburg at 4:40 p. m. and 7:55 a. m.
Leave Lynchburg at 9:30 a. m. and 10:35 p. m., arrive
at Alexandria at 6:40 p. m. and 9:45 a. m., and at Wash-
ington at 7:30 p. m. and 7:30 a. m.

MANASSAS DIVISION.

Passengers for MANASSAS LINE leave Washington
daily, (except Sunday), with main line train at 7:00 a. m.
and Alexandria at 8:00 a. m.
Leave Manassas Junction at 9:30 a. m., pass Stras-
burg at 1:25 p. m., and arrive at Harrisonburg at 4:25
p. m., connecting with Harman & Co.'s Stage Lines to
Stanton, New River, etc.

Eastward leave HARRISONBURG at 10:20 a. m., pass
Stanton at 1:40 p. m. and arrive at Washington at
5:10 p. m., connecting with main line train through to
Washington and the North and West.
Both the Eastward and Westward bound trains make
close connections with the Winchester and
Strasburg Railroad to Winchester, Harper's Ferry,
Capon Springs, etc.

Stanton sleeping cars are run daily between New
York and Lynchburg, without change.

Also, cars through between Baltimore and Lynch-
burg, avoiding the inconvenience of transfer in Wash-
ington.

Through tickets and baggage checked to all promi-
nent points.

J. M. BROADUS,
General Ticket Agent.

TICKETS WESTWARD!

PERSONS going to the Great West will find
tickets at my office via Alexandria, Wash-
ington and Baltimore, the shortest route, and
baggage will be checked to destination before leaving
this road.

C. A. SPRINKLE, Agent,
Harrisonburg, March 28-47.

REICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC
RAILROAD.

Through trains leave
the depot corner of Third and Eighth streets as follows:
The DAY TRAIN leaves at 7:30 a. m. and arrives
in Washington at 12:35, Baltimore (except on Sunday) at
9:25, and New York at 10:45 p. m. THE SUNDAY
TRAIN leaves at 8:45 a. m. and arrives in Wash-
ington at 1:45 p. m.

Persons from the Valley wishing a pleasant trip
to Richmond can take the regular evening passenger
train, leaving at 7:30 p. m. and arriving at Wash-
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VOLUME 7. HARRISONBURG, VA., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1872. NUMBER 31.

DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—R. H. TURNER.
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT—L. W. GARDNER.
COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY—JOHN PAUL.
JUDGE OF COUNTY COURT—JAMES KENNEY.
CLERK OF COUNTY COURT—T. LOGAN.
SHERIFF—JAS. F. BALSTON.
COUNTY TREASURER—SAMUEL R. ALLEBAUGH.
COMMISSIONER—LITTON R. OTT.
JAILOR—LEVI S. HYND.
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR—EDWIN MARON.
SUPERVISOR OF THE INSANE—J. H. BROWN.
COUNTY SUT' PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—REV. G. W. HOLLOMAN.
DEPUTY SUT' PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—REV. G. W. HOLLOMAN.
DEPUTY SUT' PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—REV. G. W. HOLLOMAN.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.

MAYOR—GEO. S. CHRISTIE.
RECORDERS—PENDLETON DRYAN.
COMMISSIONERS—R. BRADLEY, A. HOCKMAN, H. SHACKLETT, W. S. LUTKY, ROBERT C. PAUL, A. H. WILSON, C. E. HAAS, JOHN R. JONES, WM. MCALISTER.
SCHOOL TRUSTEES FOR HARRISONBURG TOWNSHIP—J. N. LOOSE, G. S. CHRISTIE AND GEO. F. BURTNER.

CHURCHES.

M. E. CHURCH, South Rev. J. B. FITZPATRICK.
Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, and 7 p. m.
7 P. M. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening.
Sabbath School at 10 o'clock.
PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. J. RICE BOWMAN, Pastor.
Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Lec-
ture every Wednesday evening. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.
EPISCOPAL—Rev. D. W. BOWMAN, Pastor.
Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Lec-
ture every Wednesday evening. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.
METHODIST—Rev. G. W. HOLLAND, Pastor. Services
every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M.
UNITED METHODIST—Rev. G. W. HOLLAND, Pastor. Services
every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M.
W. H. WHEELER, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.
and 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening. Sabbath
School at 9 A. M.

MASONIC.

ROCKINGHAM CHAMBER, No. 2, R. A. M., meets
in Masonic Temple, Harrisonburg, Va., on the fourth
Saturday evening of each month.
H. T. WATMAN, Sec'y.

ROCKINGHAM UNION LODGE, No. 27, F. & A. M.,
meets in Masonic Temple, Harrisonburg, Va., on the
first Saturday evening of each month.
J. T. LOGAN, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 40, I. O. O. F., meets in
Old Fellows Hall, Harrisonburg, Va., on Tuesday evening
of each week.
Wm. J. POINTS, Sec'y.

IMP D. O. B. M.

MINNEHAHA TRIBE, No. 23, I. O. B. M., meets
in Red Men's Hall, Harrisonburg, Va., on Tuesday evening
of each week.
Wm. LOEB, Sec'y.

F. O. F. T.

COLD WATER COUNCIL, No. 37, F. O. F. T., meets
every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.
Wm. J. POINTS, President.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

MEETS on the last Friday evening of each
month. Parade on last Saturday in each month.
The regular meeting is on the first Monday night in
each month. Parade on the first Saturday after the
regular meeting in months of April, May, June, Aug-
ust and September.

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

OFFICE HOURS—Open at 7 a. m., and close at 8 1/2 p. m.
Letters, etc., delivered at 7 a. m., and close at 8 1/2 p. m.
Mails for the North close at 10 a. m.; for the South at
3 1/2 p. m.
Mails for Bridgewater close at 7 a. m.
Mails for McDowell and Conrad's Store close at
7 a. m.
Mails for Port Republic and Waynesboro close at
7 a. m.
Mails for New Market, by way of Green Mount,
Junction, etc., close at 7 a. m.
Mails for Franklin, W. Va., close at 7 a. m.
Mails for Harrisonburg, W. Va., close at 7 a. m.

RAILROAD AND STAGES.

Trains leave at 10:30 A. M. Arrive at 4:25 P. M.
Stages leave for Stanton immediately after arrival
of cars. Returning reach Harrisonburg at 7:30 P. M.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN PAUL, Attorney at Law, HARRI-
SONBURG, VA., will practice in the Courts of
Rockingham and Shenandoah counties, the Supreme
Court of Appeals of Virginia, and the District and Cir-
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Va., and the Supreme Court of Appeals held at
Stanton, Va.
OFFICE in the Court-House yard, formerly occu-
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GEO. W. BERLIN, F. AGENT, BERLIN.
W. & F. A. BERLIN, Attorneys at
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CHAS. E. HAAS, B. O. PAT

OLD COMMONWEALTH.

HARRISONBURG, VA.

Thurs., May 16, 1872.

(From the Richmond Enquirer.)
SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Rockbridge Citizen, published at Lexington, in sight of the graves of Lee and Jackson, says:

In the South the nominees are generally acceptable to the Conservatives, because they consider the nomination such a great improvement on Radicalism. The issue is "Greely or Grant." Between these two true men will stop to doubt. Any defection on the part of the Northern Democrats looking to a separate ticket is, we think, just so much towards ensuring Grant's election. We of the South would have about as much to hope from the election of Greely as from the election of a Northern Democrat, were that possible. The one fought us as hard as the other during the war, and Greely has done as much for us since. We are, therefore, for Greely and Brown.

The Leesburg Democratic Mirror is not enthusiastic over the nomination of Greely. It thinks some one less distasteful to the Northern Democracy might better have been selected. It will bide the action of the Democratic National Convention, while it admits that the general feeling throughout the country appears to be in favor of "accepting the situation"—regarding it as the best that can be done to defeat Grant.

The Petersburg Index thinks the South has been "the ball to be knocked from pillar to post long enough" between the two parties at the North. For their own amusement, and says:

We are Democrats as much as ever were. But just as Whig and Democrat are become in Virginia names of the past, of a past as distinct from the present as the names Hun and Goth. Guelph or Ghibeline, just so the day has come for a new departure in national affairs; the people are rising, and when they speak the packs of politicians whose life is the chase of office shrink abashed into equal obscurity, whether they tore at the entrails of the South or grew fat on the garbage of Tammany.

The Progress says the success of the liberal movement depends in a great measure upon the action of the National Democratic party, and thinks that to beat Grant the Democracy must give the Liberal Republicans its united support.

The Norfolk Virginian gives a good deal of sound advice to its readers on the subject of their local elections; declares Grant lost his opportunity when he turned his back upon the South and became the tool of such malignants as Morton, Stanton and Chandler; thinks he will probably withdraw from the field; but does not state how it stands with regard to the Democratic Convention.

The Norfolk Journal still holds to its position that Greely must be our last resort, and then only for the sake of beating Grant. It sees no reason for the haste and hurry that so many exhibit, and remarks:

We have nothing to lose by keeping cool and quiet, waiting, and watching and biding our time. The three million Democratic Conservative voters of the Union can be, if they will be, masters of the situation.

The Danville Register speaks for the people of that section of the State. It is pleased with the ticket, but apprehensive of some folly on the part of the Democratic Convention. It says: When that convention is gathered it will speak for the party; but we trust it will not be guilty of a blunder that can bring only discomfiture and defeat upon both its own party and the Liberals. If the opponents of Grant would reform the government, they must act together.

The Winchester Times discusses the nominations impartially and with calmness in a lengthy leader, and concludes: As at present advised, we are of opinion that unless the Conservatives and Democrats of the country can bring themselves to support Greely, however bitter the dose may be—the opposition to Grant might as well be abandoned. It won't amount to a respectable diversion.

The question to be decided is not whether Greely is acceptable to us, but whether Grant shall be defeated. There is but one way of accomplishing this last result, and that is by a combination of all the elements of opposition. The West Point Star makes no sign by which we can infer its position on the Greely question.

The Alexandria Gazette only says: There appears to be much harmony of sentiment in Virginia among the Conservatives and Democrats as to politics. Those who hesitate about the Cincinnati movement, yet speak kindly of the nominations—and all agree that they prefer Mr. Greely to General Grant.

The Farmville New Commonwealth says the issue is made up, and it prefers Greely to Grant. Mr. Venable, the editor, who was one of the "lookers on" at Cincinnati, closes a long editorial favorable to a nomination with this emphatic language:

With all the lights before us, we say deliberately, as the result of much thought upon the subject, that we can see nothing else except that the contest is already narrowed down to the simple proposition, which do you prefer, Greely or Grant? We answer with all the vigor that is in us, Greely.

The Roanoke Times, Capt. McCaull's paper, approves the platform, and the ticket, and says that should the Democrats and Conservatives unite with the Liberals, Grant's defeat is beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The Liberator, while it thinks a candidate less objectionable to the Democratic party ought to have been selected, if the object was to conciliate the Democratic vote at the North, nevertheless finds that Mr. Greely has many excellent qualities to recommend him, and it will accept him as against Grant.

The Marion Herald thinks Horace Greely a bitter pill for the Democracy to swallow, but as desperate diseases require desperate remedies, the only hope of the Democracy is to accept him

and draw strength from their opponents. In a union with the Liberals lies their only hope of defeating Grant.

The Wytheville Enterprise, while it is not certain but a nomination more acceptable to the Democracy would have given greater satisfaction, and while it deprecates haste in accepting it, yet says:

We have no hesitancy, however, even with the lights before us, in saying that as between the Greely ticket and the one to be put forth at Philadelphia, we shall cheerfully give our support to the one now in the field. Neither have we any hesitancy in expressing the conviction that it would be the part of wisdom for all parties now in opposition to Grant to give up their prejudices and come up solidly to the support of Greely and Brown. However obnoxious to the antecedents of these men may be to us, they are now the recognized leaders of a party pledged to an honest administration of the government, and to a liberal policy towards the down-trodden and outraged people of the Southern States.

The Bedford Sentinel is not "overwhelmed with enthusiasm," but is "ready to take Greely in preference to Grant, and give him a cheerful support." It declares that it is idle to talk about beating the administration with a third party, and that a Democratic nomination will ensure the re-election of Grant.

The Lynchburg News, in announcing the result of the conference held by the Democratic National Committee, which is the calling of a convention on the 9th of July, remarks:

This action on the part of the committee we regard as eminently wise and proper, and whatever may be the result of the deliberation of the convention, the great Democratic and Conservative masses of the country—North, South, East and West—will, we venture to say, cheerfully abide by and sustain.

The News is not very enthusiastic over the liberal Republican ticket. It would prefer something better.

The Lynchburg Virginian says we must not do what the enemy is anxious we should do, and that is, run a straight out Democratic ticket. It says:

Let us learn wisdom from our enemies in this matter by refusing to do that which they desire, above all things, we should do. We want no triangular contest now—no division of the Liberal and Conservative elements, that may result in the election of Grant by a plurality of the popular and a majority of the electoral vote; or, failing in that, remand the question to the decision of the House of Representatives, where Grant's success would be certain.

In conclusion, we would urge our Democratic friends to move very cautiously in this matter, lest they fall into the trap prepared for them by the keeper of the White House—the most obnoxious man to Conservatism in America.

We have thus kept abreast with the views of the press throughout the State, so far as the papers have come to hand. We gather that they are in favor of carrying the ticket through as it stands, and will be disappointed if not disheartened, should the situation be changed by the Democratic Convention.

The Electoral Vote of 1872.

We copy from the Chicago Tribune the following table, exhibiting the electoral vote in the election of 1872, with a statement of the popular majority in the same States in 1868.

States.	Electoral Vote 1872.	Pop. 1868.	Dem. Maj.
Alabama.....	9	4,290	1868.
Arkansas.....	6	3,074	
California.....	9	250,000	
Connecticut.....	6	5,054	
Delaware.....	3		3,337
Florida.....	9		
Georgia.....	11	51,150	45,688
Illinois.....	21	1,212,000	
Indiana.....	14	1,372	
Iowa.....	14	46,759	
Kansas.....	11	17,600	
Kentucky.....	12	45,992	64,301
Louisiana.....	7	26,600	
Maine.....	7	77,000	81,910
Maryland.....	8		
Massachusetts.....	13	31,481	
Michigan.....	11	15,470	
Minnesota.....	5	25,833	
Mississippi.....	7	4,200	
Missouri.....	15	1,202	
Montana.....	3	6,907	
New Hampshire.....	4		2,880
New Jersey.....	14	42,180	10,000
New York.....	36	44,428	
Ohio.....	23	2,908,000	164
Oregon.....	3	6,443	
Rhode Island.....	4	17,004	
South Carolina.....	7	33,122	
Texas.....	10	87,119	
Vermont.....	3	22,147	
Virginia.....	11		
Wisconsin.....	15		
Total.....	287		
Necessary to elect.....	151		

The Tribune adds the following remarks:

The battle field of the campaign will be in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Of the States which voted for Grant in 1868 the following will certainly vote the opposition ticket in case he is nominated: Missouri, 15 votes; North Carolina, 10 votes; Tennessee, 11 votes; West Virginia, 6 votes; total, 41 votes. In addition to these will be the votes of the States which did not vote in 1868: Virginia, 11 votes; Texas, 8 votes; Florida, 3 votes; total, 22 votes—all of which will be given against Grant, making an increased opposition of 53 electoral votes.

A united opposition to Grant will carry all the States that voted against him in 1868, and Arkansas, 6 votes; California, 6 votes; Connecticut, 6 votes; Nebraska, 3 votes; Pennsylvania, 28 votes; Massachusetts, 13 votes; Wisconsin, 10 votes; total, 78 votes—showing that a united opposition to Grant can carry over two-thirds of the electoral vote, while a divided opposition will elect him by nearly a unanimous vote.

The Great Fire at Somerset, Pa.

Pittsburg, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the fire in Somerset, Penna., destroyed six squares in the heart of the town, embracing two-thirds of its entire value. The buildings destroyed included three hotels, every business house, store and shop but one, both banking houses, both printing offices, lawyers' offices, the postoffice, the United States assessor's office, two churches, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, telegraph and express offices, and over thirty private dwellings. Fifty families are rendered homeless. The total of the losses is estimated at \$1,000,000; insurance \$75,000.

The Liberator, while it thinks a candidate less objectionable to the Democratic party ought to have been selected, if the object was to conciliate the Democratic vote at the North, nevertheless finds that Mr. Greely has many excellent qualities to recommend him, and it will accept him as against Grant.

The Coupon Mandamus Case—Judge Wellford Decides that Coupons Shall be Received for Taxes.

Judge Wellford on Saturday awarded a mandamus to the sheriff of the city of Richmond at the suit of A. Austin Smith, requiring him to receive coupons in payment of taxes due to the State by Mr. Smith. In delivering his opinion the Judge said that he was compelled to pronounce the act of Assembly repealing that clause of the Funding bill which made coupons receivable in payment of public dues unconstitutional and void; that he could not regard this as an open question; that it was concluded by the cases of Woodruff vs. Tappan, 10 How. and Furman vs. Nichols, 8 Wall.

He could not see the force of the arguments that were made upon the other. As for the point that one Legislature could not make a contract taking away sovereign power, which would bind another—indeed of the consideration that this question was contained by the cases above referred to—he had no difficulty in pronouncing against it upon general principles. These coupons were undeniably contracts, and contracts which the Legislature had authority to make. The Legislature was the general agent of the State, acting, as it were, under a general power of attorney, and upon the general principles governing such cases. The public must abide by the stipulations which it made. We know of no principle which would entitle a State, any more than an individual, to an exemption from the performance of its solemn agreements.

As for the point that the constitution required the application of the capitation to the school fund, and if this tax fund could get no advantage from it, and, therefore, that the funding bill itself was unconstitutional, he confessed himself unable to perceive any force in it. The plain meaning of the constitution is, that a sum equal to such sum as might in the discretion of the Legislature be raised from capitation tax, should be applied to the school fund. If, therefore, the Legislature assessed a tax for any year, which would be no larger than the sum of the coupons to be redeemed that year, and a part of this was capitation tax, it would be incumbent upon the Legislature to lay a further tax to be collected in money, equal to what it had raised from the capitation tax.

He was of opinion that the act of Assembly of 1871, generally known as the Funding bill, constituted a contract between the State and the holders of the bonds or coupons issued by virtue of it. The only question which could be raised was whether such contract was ultra vires—that is, whether it was such a contract as the General Assembly had power to make. In his opinion there could be no doubt as to this.

The cases of Woodruff vs. Tappan and Furman vs. Nichols, before cited, were stronger authorities in favor of this position than were required to support this proposition. Then the State had become sole stockholder of State banks, and had provided that all notes issued by those banks should always be receivable in payment of taxes. The Supreme Court of the United States said in those cases that the contract adhered to each bank bill as if there had been imprinted on the face of each bill the words: "This bill is receivable in payment of State dues."

In this case the bonds and coupons were issued by the State herself, and her law required, as was in fact the case, that each bond and coupon should have printed on the face of it that the coupons would always be receivable in payment of debts, demands, dues and taxes due the State.

The Judge allowed sixty days within which time an appeal may be taken. Messrs. Ould & Carrington, General Bradley T. Johnson and Wm. L. Royall were counsel for the plaintiff; the Attorney General and Judge Crump represented the State.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says: "Gov. Walker, of Virginia, is in town, and was on the floor of the House this afternoon in conversation with many of the democratic members. He expressed the opinion that the Virginia delegation would support Greely and Brown in the Baltimore convention, and that the State would ratify that nomination if made by the convention. The feeling among the members seems to grow stronger every day in favor of allowing the convention to decide the great question of such ratification without attempting to influence the result by speeches and letters from members of the party. Even among those opposed to adopting the Cincinnati ticket no special candidates are talked about unless, possibly, the name of Judge Davis is now and then favorably mentioned. The statement that he has declined the Columbus nomination and is not in the field is denied on the best authority. Whether it will appear or not before the Baltimore convention is yet to be seen."

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—Governor Walker yesterday appointed the following gentlemen to compose the Board of Visitors to the University of Virginia for four years, ending the 29th of February, 1876: Messrs. Wm. J. Robertson, Micajah Woods, Charlottesville; Moses Walton, Woodstock; Thomas Smith, Warrenton; E. B. Montague, Middlesex; R. H. Baker, Norfolk; W. R. Berkeley, Farmville; R. G. H. Kean, Lynchburg, and Joseph T. Campbell, Abingdon.

Capt. C. G. Dandridge, late one of the assistant engineers of the Valley Railroad, we notice by the Huntington (W. Va.) Independent, has arrived at that place, and has been assigned to duty as chief engineer of the Symmes Creek Railroad, one of the extension branches of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Judge Wellford, of the Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., has decided that the coupons of State bonds should be received for taxes, notwithstanding the repealing act of the Legislature.

The Virginia Telegraph Company are putting up their wires to New Market, and in a few days an office will be established there. The citizens provided the means for this extension.

Colonel Mosby and the President—What "President Greely" Would do.

Colonel J. S. Mosby, ex-Confederate ranger, called to-day upon the President in company with Senator Lewis of Virginia, and was kindly received. They talked for some time upon public affairs. During the interview Colonel J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, came in to pay his respects to the President. He was, of course, introduced to Colonel Mosby. The latter had his little son with him, to whom he introduced Forney saying: "Here is the man who has abused your father in his paper," to which Forney responded "not half as much as you deserved." "Well," said Mosby, "what are you going to do about the Cincinnati Convention?" To which Colonel Forney replied, "I am going to stand by the old flag and follow the old leader, Gen. Grant. We shall settle our difficulties in Pennsylvania, if there is any wisdom in our party leaders, and so help to secure a good editor for the New York Tribune and a good President to the country." "I will never vote for Horace Greely," I will support Virginia against him. I will undoubtedly support a Democratic candidate if my party nominates one." The President was very much pleased with the interview, and after Mosby left remarked that he looked like a man who could ride a horse boldly and freely. Forney says that Mosby is undoubtedly a good speaker as he was good fighter. His bearing is easy and cool. Before leaving the President Mosby said: "You Republicans ought to anticipate Greely in his forthcoming letter of acceptance by proclaiming universal amnesty and thus securing the Southern people." Mosby said he had just left Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and he had assured him that the Democratic party would not endorse Horace Greely. Parties who profess to know state that Greely's letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination will declare in favor of universal amnesty including forgiveness to Jeff Davis, and all the ex-rebel leaders. In the event of his election he will recommend to Congress the release of all the ex-rebels in accordance with the terms of the fourteenth amendment. He will declare for impartial suffrage as a corollary of this proposition. He will advocate the reference of the whole tariff question to the people of the Congressional districts. He will bid high for the support of the different foreign nationalities. He will insist upon a steady, firm position against England if she refuses to accept the last proposition of our government.—World Telegram, May 8th.

FROM WASHINGTON.
(Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.)
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1872.
It is among the political gossip today that a combination is forming to place other Presidential candidates before the Philadelphia Convention, with the evident purpose of inducing Grant to withdraw. Speaker Blaine, Vice President Colfax, Senator Wilson and Judge Wilson, of Iowa, are among the names mentioned. Whether any such movement will develop into anything serious or not cannot, of course, be predicted now, though there is no longer any doubt that it is seriously considered by some of the loyal adherents of the republican party.

An effort will probably be made to induce some of the Western organs of the party to come out in favor of such a course. If that is done, then the reported combination will assume positive shape, and an earnest effort will be made at Philadelphia to reunite the republican party on a ticket headed by some other name than Grant.

There was another irrepressible conflict in the Senate to-day between the civil rights bill and the amnesty measure, which finally resulted in the latter being tacked on to the former, and then the whole thing was rejected, as everybody anticipated. Amendments to leave mixed schools, etc., to the local vote of the people, were voted down, as were all efforts to strip the bill of its social equality features. It is noticeable that some of the republican lawyers in the Senate oppose the bill on the ground of its unconstitutionality, but such a reason has little weight with Sumner, Morton & Company.

THE O. A. & M. R. R.—The Alexandria Gazette on Saturday contains an able and interesting review of the progress and condition of this road, and the effect of its success on the trade of that city. It says:

"Whilst the other roads of the State have found it necessary to make some change in their government—to substitute some more economical, or at any rate a more judicious system, yet few if any of them, can to-day present a healthier financial condition or a prosperity resting on a firmer basis than does the O. A. & M. Road."

"The bonds of the company have steadily increased in value until, at the present time, they are quoted in the New York and Baltimore markets at 84 for the 7 per cent. bonds of long date, while the 6 per cent. bonds of a shorter time bring 95, showing that they are considered by capitalists to be a safe and paying investment. The interest on these bonds has always been promptly paid when due."

"Under the same management the Danville extension is being pushed to completion, and the track will probably be laid by the fall, and trains in operation over its full length by the winter. Alexandria will thus be intimately connected with that section, and nothing hinders it from drawing a large portion of the tobacco trade from that region."

STATE BOARD APPOINTED.—Governor Walker has commissioned the following physicians to constitute the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics, created by a recent act of Assembly: J. G. Cabell, George Ross, L. S. Joyner (all of this city); L. B. Edwards, Lynchburg; J. L. Cabell, Charlottesville; A. M. Fumelle, Staunton, and John W. Lawson, Smithfield, Isle of Wight.—Richmond Enquirer.

The Virginia Telegraph Company are putting up their wires to New Market, and in a few days an office will be established there. The citizens provided the means for this extension.

Mr. Y. Howe Peyton, of Culpeper county, is announced as a candidate for Congress, from this District.—Staunton Spectator.

The Consequential Damages.

The President yesterday sent a brief message to the Senate embodying an additional article to the Washington treaty, and also transmitting correspondence in the case. The Senate refused to remove the injunction of secrecy, but ordered the message and documents to be printed in confidence and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but inasmuch as the same matter was to-day given by Mr. Gladstone to the British Parliament, we expected that it will reach us in a mutilated form over the Atlantic cable.

The question, as it now stands, is understood to be simply whether the claims for consequential damages shall be submitted to the decision of the Board of Arbitration as legitimately coming under the treaty. The position of the English Ministry is that the treaty itself excludes them. This position was rashly taken by Mr. Gladstone in that unfortunate speech of his in which, under oratorical excitement, or through fear of the opponents of the Ministry in England, he was induced to take a stronger position than he otherwise would have taken. The pressure from without has been considerably lessened since then, and Gladstone is under much less restraint. He now takes the ground that the President, if he should think proper, can waive the presentation of these claims at the present time and leave them to be settled by future negotiation. He is further willing to agree that no claims for consequential damages shall be entertained by either nation against the other in any future contingencies. Gladstone is believed to be anxious to save his Ministry without sacrificing the treaty.

It is understood that President Grant is willing to withhold these claims for the present, and to make them the subject of future negotiation. The present indications in regard to the treaty are decidedly in favor of its success. The disposition evinced by both the high contracting parties seems favorable to a compromise which will enable the Court of Arbitration to pass upon the actual damages wrought by the Alabama in her piratical career. The indemnity for these will amount to no slight sum, and will, perhaps, have all the effect that was expected from the consequential damages. England will find that she is held to higher responsibilities as a neutral Power, and that neutral obligations cannot be trifled with.—Wash. Chronicle.

State Conservative Committee.

At a meeting of the State Conservative Committee, held on the 10th of May, 1872, it was resolved that a meeting of the entire committee (resident and consulting members) be held on the 18th inst., 12 m., at the Ballard House, in the city of Richmond.

R. T. DANIEL, Chairman.

J. R. FISHER, Secretary.

The following are the consulting members of the State Conservative Committee:
First District—D. C. DeJarnette, Caroline; R. L. Montague, Middlesex; and Dr. R. H. Fitzhugh, Northampton.
Second District—S. R. Chambliss, Greensville; W. E. Cameron, Petersburg; D. J. Godwin, Portsmouth.
Third District—F. D. Irving, Cumberland; A. B. Woodbridge, Chesterfield; Dr. L. B. Anderson, Hanover.
Fourth District—J. E. Penn, Patrick; W. T. Sutherland, Danville; E. K. Harris, Mecklenburg.
Fifth District—Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Lynchburg; W. R. Berkeley, Farmville; A. H. Massie, Charlottesville.
Sixth District—J. H. Williams, Winchester; J. B. Baldwin, Augusta; E. Pendleton, Botetourt.
Seventh District—J. V. Brooke, Fauquier; J. L. Kemper, Madison; L. B. Taylor, Alexandria.

Eighth District—James A. Walker, Pulaski; J. H. A. Smith, Russell; J. M. French, Blaine.

AN EBBING AND FLOWING SPRING.—A gentleman of this city, on a recent visit to Rockingham county, had his attention called to a remarkable spring, or series of springs, located about twelve miles from Harrisonburg, near the base of the Shenandoah mountains. In a secluded valley, no more than fifty yards wide, through a red-clay soil, at regular intervals, the water spouts up in a hundred different jets, and for fifteen minutes the aggregate volume of water poured forth is sufficient to run an ordinary mill, when the jets begin to diminish till they entirely cease, leaving deposits of sand which become perfectly dry before the water flows again. One peculiarity about the quality of the water is that it is of the kind known as free-stone water, while all the other springs, etc., of that region uniformly yield only limestone water. Previous to every flow of water from the jets a subterranean rumbling is heard for some minutes in the vicinity, giving notice for a considerable distance around.

This spring, or series of springs, has been known to exist for many years by the residents in its vicinity, but its fame seems never to have got abroad. There are not many ebbing and flowing springs in America, and this one in Rockingham county will attract many visitors when its existence is generally made known.—Rich. Whig.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society, held at Winchester, Va., on the 6th inst., the following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year:
E. M. Tidball was re-elected president; J. Vance Bell treasurer, and H. L. Burgess secretary, Vice-presidents, H. L. E. Lewis, of Clarke; John H. Miller, of Frederick; Col. Frank Silver, of Berkeley; Andrew Hunter, of Jefferson; M. B. Buck, of Warren; Gen. G. S. Meem, of Shenandoah; Westphal Frye, of Hardy, and Dr. Gibson, of Hampshire, with the following board of curators: John Glazie, Levi Hiatt, H. M. Baker, James Carr Baker, H. M. Brent, Jr., James P. Riely, of Frederick, and R. Powell Page and Jarvis Jennings, of Clarke.

Mr. Y. Howe Peyton, of Culpeper county, is announced as a candidate for Congress, from this District.—Staunton Spectator.

FIRE.—A perfect epidemic in fires has been prevailing for some days, all over the country. We have chronicled most of these. Among them are the late heavy fires in New York, and the burning of almost the whole town of Somerset, in Pennsylvania. We have been threatened with them here. Our people can not be too particular in using the proper precautions to prevent accidents with fire. The extraordinary dryness of the season has made every fibre of wood, as susceptible, almost as tinder, to the attacking flames and the winds which have prevailed so and are still prevailing, would make any fire liable to produce serious injury. The want of an outlet of precaution might inflict on inestimable weight of loss and suffering.—Alex. Sentinel.

The jury in the new trial of C. C. Carson having failed to agree upon their verdict on last Saturday evening, were adjourned until Monday, and put under the charge of the Sheriff. Being undecided on Monday morning, they were sent to the jury room, and at 1 o'clock returned still unable to agree, standing seven for conviction of manslaughter and five for acquittal, and were discharged.

The 29th of July was fixed upon as the time for the next trial.—Staunton Spectator.

ONE BROTHER-IN-LAW DECAPITATED.—President Grant has removed Collector Casey, of New Orleans, and the Deputy Collector, Mr. Herring, has also been dismissed. Mr. Administration circles this is said to be one of the results of the recent investigation into affairs at New Orleans as the committee has reported such facts that the President could no longer delay action. The truth of the matter seems to be, however, that the President is anxious to conciliate the Warmoth interest.

CRIME.—It is horrible to note the wide-spread rage for murder and its kindred crimes. Four cases of homicide occurred in New York and Brooklyn on Friday. One of these was the drowning of a child in a pail of water by its own mother. Another was the killing of a boy. We have not the wealth of the populous North. We are thankful that we are also free from many of its miseries.—Alex. Sentinel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

Gold closed in New York at 114 1/2.

HARRISONBURG MARKET.

COARSED WEEKLY BY LONG & STEINBRING.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 16th, 1872.
Wheat—Family.....\$9 50/60 00
Do Extra.....9 00/50 00
Do Super.....8 50/40 00
Rye.....8 00/30 00
Corn, new.....7 50/20 00
Oats.....4 50/10 00
Clover Meal.....6 00/20 00
Bacon, new.....9 50/00 00
Flour, 100 lbs.....1 50/00 00
Do 50 lbs.....75 00/00 00
Lard.....6 00/10 00
Hay.....10 00/00 00
Rye Meal.....8 50/00 00
Butter, good (fresh).....1 00/00 00
Eggs.....1 00/00 00
Potatoes.....1 00/00 00
Wool, unwashed.....1 00/00 00
Do (washed).....60 00/00 00

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, May 9th, 1872.

Beef.....52 00/00 00
Sheep and Lambs.....32 00/00 00
Hogs.....6 50/00 00

PRICES.

Best Beef.....\$7 25/00 00
Generally rated first quality.....6 00/00 00
Medium and good fair quality.....5 50/00 00
Ordinary thin Steers and Cows.....4 75 00/00 00
Inferior and lowest quality of Cattle.....4 00/00 00
General average of the market.....5 75 00/00 00
Extreme range of prices.....4 00/00 00 to 7 25/00 00
Most of the States were from.....7 25/00 00

WE quote Wood Sheep at 20 cents, and clipped at 15 cents, act.

HOGS.....

There has been quite a fair supply of Hogs during the past week, fully equal to the demand, which has been moderate. For corned Hogs, we quote from 6 to 8 cents, and for fresh, 8 to 10 cents. We quote corned Hogs at 50 to 60 cents, and for extra, and still for Hogs at 50 to 60 cents, net.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. HARVEY EFFINGER,
John Robinson's Administrator, &c.
In Chancery, in the Circuit Court of Rockingham Co., ordered that the heirs and assigns of John Robinson, deceased, do execute and deliver to the said M. Harvey Effinger, a true and correct copy of the will of the said John Robinson, deceased, and also take an account of all outstanding debts against the estate of the said John Robinson, deceased, and also take an account of all assets in, or to, or from the hands of the personal representative for distribution. The said account to be taken and filed on or before the 1st day of June, 1872, at which time and place you are required to attend.
MAY 16-4W A. M. NEWMAN, C. C.

There has been quite a fair supply of Hogs during the past week, fully equal to the demand, which has been moderate. For corned Hogs, we quote from 6 to 8 cents, and for fresh, 8 to 10 cents. We quote corned Hogs at 50 to 60 cents, and for extra, and still for Hogs at 50 to 60 cents, net.

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M. HARVEY EFFINGER,
John Robinson's Administrator, &c.
In Chancery, in the Circuit Court of Rockingham Co., ordered that the heirs and assigns of John Robinson, deceased, do execute and deliver to the said M. Harvey Effinger, a true and correct copy of the will of the said John Robinson, deceased, and also take an account of all outstanding debts against the estate of the said John Robinson, deceased, and also take an account of all assets in, or to, or from the hands of the personal representative for distribution. The said account to be taken and filed on or before the 1st day of June, 1872, at which time and place you are required to attend.
MAY 16-4W A. M. NEWMAN, C. C.

There has been quite a fair supply of Hogs during the past week, fully equal to the demand, which has been moderate. For corned Hogs, we quote from 6 to 8 cents, and for fresh, 8 to 10 cents. We quote corned Hogs at 50 to 60 cents, and

